(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2428.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1793.

ITALY.

LEGHORN, *April* 23.

A ship arrived here from Bastia, in the island of Corsica, we learn, that general Paoli has refused to obey the decree brought to him by the commissioners, with orders to conduct him to the bar of the national convention;—and different municipalities have offered to assist him, in case it be required, with an army of 15,000 men; yet several islanders have receded from their zeal in protecting their general, having delivered up different forts into the hands of the French.

FRANCFORT, *May* 1.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 28th ult. the French landed near Gustavesburg, slided unperceived between the advanced posts, then advanced and mounted on the parapet of a battery, at which a detachment of Prussian cannoneers had been working all night, and where they were at that very moment reposing their wearied limbs.

The attack was so unexpected, that those who were not at first killed, or made prisoners, endeavoured to save themselves in the neighbouring batteries; but the French pursued them so closely, that the Saxon troops, charged with the guard of the other batteries and entrenchments, also yielded to the impetuosity of the assailants, in spite of all the endeavours of their officers to prevent them. The enemy then spiked up the large artillery, cohorns, &c. and took away their carriages, and also three small cannon. M. de Luben, a brave Prussian officer of artillery, was killed upon this occasion, as were also a great number of matrosses; M. de Rabe, lieutenant of artillery, and many of the privates belonging to his corps, were taken prisoners.

Such was the confusion that ensued in consequence of this nocturnal expedition, that the German peasants in the neighbourhood, drove away their cattle, &c. and the Saxons sent their baggage across the river.

The French did not lose one man; the allies being so panic-struck as to be unable to fire a single cannon upon them.

OSTEND, *May* 7.

A courier, with dispatches over land from India, is just arrived here from Constantinople, through Vienna, which latter place he left on the 19th ult. from whom we learn the following particulars:—

That on Thursday last he met Messrs. Dumouriez and de Chartres (young Egalite) at Wexemburgh, about eight posts on the other side of Francfort, on their way to Vienna; they travelled as much incog. as possible, as they had with difficulty escaped assassination from the French emigrants on the road.

On Saturday last, the 30th, he passed close to Mayence—the French were encamped in considerable force under the walls, and the Prussians, Austrians, Saxons and Hessians, were about two miles distant, occasionally cannonading them, but without any apparent effect—and altogether conducting the attack in such a manner, as to renew very much, in the minds of sanguine people, the suspicion which took place with regard to the termination of the celebrated campaign, in Champagne, of last year.

Such exertions have been made for sending troops to the frontiers, that, he says, the towns through which he passed in Germany, are left totally without garrisons.

It is reported, that 1200 Austrians have been drowned before Condé.

We learn, that Custine has collected a large army, and marched to the relief of Mentz.

The transports with the British cavalry, are all in the outer harbour, but the men and horses are not yet all disembarked, as only three or four vessels can get close to the quay in the basin, at each tide, on which they must necessarily be landed.

They march them up the country as far as possible, as this town has not one spare bed left.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 14.

A letter from Talien, commissioner in the departments of Indre et Loire, and Loire et Cher, dated Tours, May 10, stated, that false and alarming news was daily spreading by the enemies of the republic, respecting the successes of the insurgents; and, that Quetineau, an agent of Dumouriez, had, after the example of his patron, betrayed the interests of his country. It appears, that Quetineau, though he had 3000 men under his commands, to the forces of the rebels, not even paid he had induced his soldiers to fight before them. Talien added, that Loudun was evacuated, that the enemy would perhaps be in possession of it that day, and that there were only very few troops to oppose them. It was, however, hoped that a small army could be collected, until the new battalions, so long promised, could arrive.

Letter from citizen Denaslverd, to citizen Talien, dated Chinon, May 8.

"We have heard the noise of cannon all this morning, which makes us presume that Ligonier is engaged. I hope that he will be more courageous and less a traitor than Quetineau, the ci-devant adjutant of Dumouriez, who, instead of fighting as he promised before me, surrendered, with 3000 men all armed, whom he had in the town of Thouars. The brave Marseillaise alone merit praise. They tore down the white flag which had been hoisted, combated like true Republicans, and though reduced at length to the number of six, still fought till every man of them was cut to pieces. They formed themselves into a square, and when their cartridges failed, they fell furiously on the insurgents with their fixed bayonets. Had the rest of the troops at Thouars followed their example, it would have been still free."

The convention, after hearing a report from the committee of public safety, decreed, that of the 21,000 men, making part of the levy of 300,000 decreed on the 24th of February, and now assembled at Grenoble, eight battalions should be immediately organized to march against the insurgents.

A letter from the council-general of the department of l'Aude, dated Carcassonne, April 29, stated, that the invasion of the Spaniards into the French territories, was to be ascribed to the executive council, who had left that part of the frontier destitute of arms, artillery and provisions. It added, that three departments had raised 16,000 men more than their quota, who wished to combat, and wanted only arms.

To this letter was subjoined a requisition made by general Servall, for a supply of arms. Referred to the committee of public safety.

Letter from citizen Gasparin, commissioner with the northern army, dated Orchies, May 9.

"I herewith transmit you a report of the affair of yesterday, which has been just now sent to me by gen. Lamoniere. I can warrant the truth of it, as I never quitted him a moment since our departure from Lisle, and as I have seen every thing he did, and all the private accounts which he received. What he says respecting the firmness of the soldiers of the republic is strictly agreeable to truth.

"In an expedition in which all the wants of the troops could not be supplied at the moment, notwithstanding the attention of the general and the administrators, our brave defenders testified no uneasiness, except on account of the enemy not being near enough that they might engage them. In the concise account of the general, I find that he has forgot to mention, that at ten yesterday evening, as we were retiring to head-quarters, we observed the Abby of Vigogne in flames. It was set on fire by our howitzers, and as the flames rage violently, I am induced to think that the magazines of the enemy must be consumed, and I have no doubt that we shall be masters of them today.

"P. S. Prisoners taken at Vigogne are continually arriving. There are a great many English amongst them. In the last convoy there were fourteen of English all wounded."

Report of Gen. Lamoliere.

"The affair of the 8th has been most glorious for the arms of the republic, and proves in the best manner the dignity of the cause for which we are fighting. At seven in the morning exactly, for such were the orders of general Dampierre, the commander in chief, the different corps of which my small army is composed, attacked the advanced posts of the enemy. The firing was commenced by the division under the command of general Desfourches, who was charged to dislodge the enemy from the Abby of Vigogne, and from the different entrenchments which they had in the wood of St. Amand. The general and our brave brethren in arms possessed themselves with unexampled courage and intrepidity. They overcame incredible obstacles, as at every step they found entrenchments, from which they drove the enemy, who were every where far superior in number, notwithstanding batteries of seventeen pounders which they continually employed against us.

"Desfourches had taken post on the platform of the Abby of Vigogne, where he entrenched himself, and kept up a brisk fire from a quarter past seven in the morning until nine in the evening. I successfully sent him a supply of provisions and ammunition, which he in vain expected from Valenciennes. This general officer used all his efforts to have his right wing covered by the left flank of general Hedouville, who attacked Rhemes at the same time, but he could never succeed, except in regard to the few chasseurs. It appears that the enemy lost a great number of men; we had also some brave soldiers killed.

"This division lay on their arms all night in the wood of St. Amand, retaining their position, and will this morning continue their attack, which cannot be made with advantage unless they can unite on the right wing with divisions ordered to dislodge the enemy from the wood of Rhemes.

"At the moment when Desfourches attacked with my advanced guard, I marched against the enemy encamped near St. Amand, in two different points.

"They made a more feeble defence than they did the preceding evening, and endeavoured to draw me near the town or the causeway; but having determined upon to take possession of it till they should be driven from Rhemes and Vigogne, I occupied them in different points, and at different times, to render my diversion more useful.

"I directed several attacks on my left, both against Lecelles, and against a mill where the enemy were posted, and from which they were driven with loss. My chasseurs fired even under the camp of Maulde, where they were entrenched; and having received intelligence that the Austrians were going to establish themselves at Bouchain, I carried three battalions and six pieces of cannon to my post of Belle Porte.

"General Chamont, who was ordered to keep open my communications from Belle Porte as far as Nache, several times checked the enemy, who endeavoured to turn my left flank, and to cut off my retreat.

"General Dampierre has written to me to repair to him myself, or to send to him a confidential person.—I charged with this mission adjutant general Dupont, and I could not have chosen one more distinguished in every respect, or who is more zealous in the service of the republic.

"I cannot too much praise the courage of our brave defenders. They displayed republican valour, and observed a discipline which gives the greatest hopes of the success of our arms. They are fatigued, but they never lose that cheerfulness which is inseparable from a good cause.

"My small army consists of troops from Douay, the camp near Lisle, and the advanced posts of the latter.

"P. S. At nine this morning the troops are under arms. They will keep the enemy in check while Desfourches is making efforts to drive them from the Abby of Vigogne. I have no doubt of their success, if they can be joined by Hedouville. I am going to proceed to his post, when I have visited those which are in front, and on my left flank."

A letter was read from Bolfet and Moyte Bayle, commissioners of the convention in the department of the Bouches du Rhone. They announce, that all the measures which they had ordered at Marseilles to secure the public welfare, had been carried into execution with much tranquillity, when in an instant the scene had changed, that the sections of Marseilles which had constantly kept themselves within the first bounds of their duty, had exercised, and were now exercising power without limits; that they had created a popular tribunal, and had authorised it to pursue all offences; that the constituted authorities were by this means embarrassed in their proceedings. One of the sections deliberated upon sending a deputation to the commissioners; they came to them in the night, made them get out of bed, and forced them to break open a bureau, of which their secretary had the key. They did this to examine their correspondence. They ordered them to depart in twenty-four hours, under pain of being arrested. On their arrival at Avignon, they had nearly been massacred.

The commissioners made a decree, of which the following is the substance—Considering that the sections of Marseilles, composed for some time past of suspected persons, have manifested an evident tendency to federalism, they decreed as follows:

1st. The popular tribunal established at Marseilles is annulled.

2d. The central committee established to receive secret denunciations is annulled.

3d. The presidents of the sections are personally responsible for the criminal decrees which may be made.

4th. The commissioners sent from Marseilles, Aix, and Toulon, shall be denounced and prosecuted according to law.

After a very long discussion, the convention suspended the execution of this arrêté until after the report of the committee of public safe.

May 15.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the impression which the disastrous accounts from the departments have made upon Paris. A proclamation was issued, commanding all persons either to serve personally, or to contribute according to their fortune. Nothing can equal the spirit which it has raised; 600 livres are offered to volunteers, 200 paid down, and 400 on their return at the end of three months; and if they shall fall in defence of their country, an annuity to be settled on their wives and children. To find the means of doing this, an assessment is made on all the inhabitants according to their circumstances.—Already the number to be supplied by Paris are ready to march.

The prince is unwell in the temple, but not dangerously. A phyſician is ordered to attend him, on the requeſt of his mother.

ST. AMAND, *May* 10.

Early in the morning of the 8th, the French marched out of their entrenchments and hemmed in the woods of St. Amand, and attacked the Pruſſians with ſo much vigour and intrepidity, that they beat them on all ſides, and made dreadful ſlaughter amongſt them. We were poſted in readineſs to ſuſtain them, and waited ſome time after we heard the firing, but upon being informed that the Pruſſians had given way, his royal highneſs ordered us to march with all poſſible expedition. The Inniſkilling led the way, ſupported by the light infantry, the third regiment and the grenadiers. The Inniſkilling marched up to the firſt battery, reſerving their fire with that courage which will ever deſerve the admiration and thanks of their country. The French exerted their artillery, but ſhewed much reluctance to fire, although we were within point blank ſhot of them. We were then ordered to march on rapidly. When we had arrived within reach of their infantry, and expecting every moment that they would fly, they poured upon us a ſhower of grape and muſket ſhot, that brought to the ground ſome of our braveſt men. We halted and retreated and they inſtantly ceaſed to fire upon us. The third regiment, the grenadiers and light infantry, marched to ſupport us, when the French began to fire again from the wood, but they deſiſted the moment we retreated, and made no attempt to purſue or harraſs us. It is evident to a demonſtration, that they would not have attacked us, if we had not perſiſted in our attempt to carry their batteries. We have had thirty-five killed, and forty wounded. Among the latter are Mr. Howard and our ſerjeant major. The ſerjeant was firſt ſhot in the ſhoulder, but he perſiſted in marching on, when he received a wound in the thigh by which he was diſabled and taken priſoner.

The duke of York ſent a drum on the following day to the enemy, with a requeſt that he might be attended by an Engliſh ſurgeon. He was found ſurrounded by ſeveral French officers and two ſurgeons, who ſhewed the utmoſt anxiety for his recovery, and treated him with every degree of humanity. One of the officers exclaimed, "Sacre Dieu! why are thoſe free and gallant Britons come hither to deſtroy us, or to be deſtroyed! We have no quarrel with them; we are only contending for that liberty which they enjoy, and which they purchaſed at the expence of the beſt blood of their anceſtors." The different parts of the army were engaged till it became dark. We fell back in the evening to the poſt we had quitted in the morning.—Our troops have received their deſerved praiſe in the general orders of this morning. The Pruſſians are now engaged, as we conſtantly hear the ſound of artillery; but there is little doubt of our beating the French back to their fortified towns.

It is this moment reported, that the Auſtrians, joined by the Pruſſians, renewed the attack early this morning where we were ſucceſsful yeſterday, and have forced the French from all the woods, where at leaſt ten thouſand men in the laſt and this campaign have fallen. We alſo hear that general Dampierre was killed by a cannon ball, which had been almoſt ſpent. The French have loſt in killed and wounded, 4000. The loſs of the Auſtrians and Pruſſians does not amount to much more than half of that number.—— There have been very few priſoners, and we have not heard of any cannon been taken on either ſide.

The Pruſſians do not ſeem to enter heartily into this buſineſs; nor do they fight like the troops of the great Frederick. They have no heavy artillery, but what has been ſupplied by the Auſtrians. They complain of the want of proviſions, and unleſs the campaign is brought to a ſpeedy concluſion, the complaint will become univerſal.

LONDON, *May* 4.

The people of Falmouth are conſtantly alarmed—every veſſel that heaves in ſight they take for a Frenchman, and fire at them without reſerve, to make them ſhew their colours.

Accounts were yeſterday received in town, that an inſurrection of a moſt ſerious nature had broken out in Sileſia. A large body of troops were ſent to quell the inſurgents, but they only rendered the danger more formidable, by adding themſelves to their number.

The practice of impreſſing is now carried on, in all the parts of the kingdom, with unexampled activity and ſtrictneſs. Even Dutch commanders and ſeamen preſs the hands of Dutch fiſhermen in the river, off Graveſend, a circumſtance never known before.

Laſt night a carpenter, who was thus dragged from his family, a wife and four children, found means to ſtrangle himſelf on board the tender.

About 25,000 infantry, and 5,500 cavalry, are to be encamped this ſummer. Government are about to form contracts for this purpoſe.

The officers appointed to ſerve with the Britiſh cavalry, under orders for foreign ſervice, are—Lieutenant-general Sir William Erſkine, baronet—and majors-general, the honourable William Harcourt, John Manſel and Ralph Dundas.

It is certainly not the emperor's fault if he has not been bleſt with a numerous progeny. However, to make amends, ſhe has lately adopted three millions of children.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his majeſty's ſhip Scourge.

"Stone houſe-pool, Plymouth, March 16.

"With pleaſure I write you theſe few lines to acquaint you with our ſucceſs.—On Thurſday, March 7, we ſailed from Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight, with a convoy of nine ſail of veſſels for Newfoundland; and on Monday the 11th, we parted company eighty leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, and in the afternoon we fell in with a French privateer of fourteen guns, nine pounders, and eighteen men, which we engaged for three hours and a half, at cloſe action; our ſhot is to the bottom of the garden, and took her. We have only eight guns and ſeventy people on board, the Frenchman fifteen men and eight wounded; on board our veſſel, one man wounded and all well. On Wedneſday march 14, we fell in with a French merchant-ſhip, from Marſeilles bound to Havre-de-Grace, richly laden, which we have alſo taken and brought into Plymouth; her cargo conſiſts of wine, cotton, caſtile ſoap, and various other articles. We are obliged to perform quarantine, on account of the veſſel coming from the ſtraits. Our privateer is full of goods, and we ſhall ſend them round to London as ſoon as poſſible. We are full of Frenchmen, on board we are always on watch with a brace of piſtols in our pockets."

Mr. Secretary Dundas's ſon, who is now of age, is the political pupil of lord Auckland. He does not come into parliament till the noble lord has pronounced his education finiſhed.

The celebrated inventor of the terrible fire, known under the title of Caillet, which did ſuch ſurpriſing execution at the late ſiege of Belgrade, under marſchal Laudohn, has been ſent for expreſs from Vienna, to aſſiſt at the ſiege of Mentz.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Oſtend, April 27.

Since my laſt nothing very deciſive has happened in Flanders; nor has the general plan of the campaign yet developed itſelf. In the mean time reinforcements are every day thronging to the combined armies—the day before yeſterday about 2500 Dutch troops (though papers of this country had ſwelled them to 8000) arrived at Bruges, and this morning they marched for Courtray.—To-morrow ſome Hanoverians are expected at the ſame place in their way to the ſame deſtination, to be ſucceeded in a few days by more Hanoverians; ſo that the towns which are in the road to the ſcene of action, reſemble the wall which is illuminated by the lamtborn, on which ſhade follows ſhade, in regular and orderly ſucceſſion, to the ſame deſtination and without any return.

There appears to have been for ſome time paſt in the neighbourhood of Conde, a ſeries of petty actions, in which much blood has been ſpilled, and no general effect produced. I expect, however, from theſe, one action, not between two armies, but between two very conſiderable bodies of troops, not leſs than 10,000 at leaſt of a ſide, which I mentioned before that the details thereof are ſtill induſtriouſly concealed by the Auſtrian government, and probably the fact itſelf will be denied, though ever ſo much acknowledged to be true in private converſation.

I ſuſpect that Conde has been relieved, and that it will be neceſſary to proceed to a regular ſiege of that very important fortreſs; there are known to be about 4500 men in the garriſon of that place, though a ſmall one, and it is ſuſceptible of a moſt vigorous defence, if proviſions have actually been thrown in. We have every day reports of its being taken, which I do not mention, becauſe whenever it is taken, the capture will be officially confirmed with the celerity of the report itſelf.

In the mean time, the combined armies certainly laboured under very great diſadvantages, in this mode of proſecuting the war; the deſultory attacks of the French may be repulſed, but armies become diſciplined by conſtant motion, and the contempt of death is acquired by having frequently hoarded our lives: beſides which even a victory over the French would be limited in its conſequences, while there remains a ſafe retreat under the walls of their fortified towns to the beaten army; nor can the purſuit be long, though the battle ſhould be deciſive. On the other hand, I reaſon only hypothetically, without ſaying that the caſe is probable. A battle gained over the Auſtrians, would indeed be the death of thouſands—but it would alſo be the conqueſt of provinces from their want of power: it ſeems therefore neceſſary, in order that the riſk of war ſhould be diminiſhed as much as poſſible, that the combined powers ſhould make themſelves maſters of ſome part of the French frontiers as a ſecurity of their magazines, and a relief from accidents.

BELFAST, *May* 21.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 14.

Extract of a letter from colonel Sir James Murray, bart. adjutant-general to the forces under the command of his royal highneſs the duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, May 10, 1793.

"In conſequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reaſon to expect an attack upon the Auſtrian and Pruſſian poſts, his royal highneſs determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their ſupport. He arrived about ſix o'clock at the camp of Maulde with the brigade of guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Pruſſian general was by this means enabled to reinforce himſelf, at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important poſition.

The attack commenced about ſeven o'clock. It was directed againſt the poſts occupied by general Clairfayt, which extend from the Scheld to the Abby de Vigogne, and the Pruſſian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

To theſe points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previouſly reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knoblesdorff having been under the neceſſity of ſending a conſiderable part of the troops to ſupport the Auſtrians at the Abby de Vigogne, his royal highneſs about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the 1ſt battream, the flank battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his aſſiſtance.

When the battalion of the 1ſt battream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy were nearly maſters of the road; they already commanded it by a gun, the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and by a well directed and well ſupported fire, kept the artillery which was oppoſed to them in check, and did conſiderable execution.

"The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them; in going forward they became unfortunately expoſed to the fire of a battery, from which they ſuffered ſeverely. They retired back to their poſition at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the reſt of the day, notwithſtanding a heavy cannonade; the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the ſpirit and bravery diſplayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occaſion; nor is leſs praiſe due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different poſitions in the wood, where they were at times expoſed to a ſevere cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were ſeen this morning between forty and fifty of the French lying dead up in the ſpot upon which the fire of the Cold-ſtream and of its guns had been directed. Major-general Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his royal highneſs declared he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

"The important ſervice rendered by his majeſty's troops upon this day, has been acknowledged in the ſtrongeſt and moſt explicit terms by the generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to ſecure the fortune of the day.

"At the abby de Vigogne and the village of Raimes the action continued, with almoſt equal and unremitting violence, till eight o'clock in the evening; general Clairfayt was every where ſucceſsful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpoſe, remained in the woods within a very ſmall diſtance of his poſt. During the action, they cannonaded the Pruſſian camp near St. Amand. I am not exactly informed what meaſures they took in order to keep the prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment paſſed in that quarter.

"Upon the following day, the 9th, there was but little firing, and it was not known, what might be the intention of the enemy. His royal highneſs thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at St. Amand and Maulde. Every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops oppoſed to general Knoblesdorff were retreating, they began their march for Tournay, but he was ſtopped at the village of Maulde by a meſſage from general Clairfayt, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon ſome part of general Knoblesdorff's, which, if they were allowed to complete and poſſeſs, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his poſition.——His royal highneſs immediately ſtopped the march of the troops, and went himſelf to St. Amand, where he was met by general Clairfayt and general Knoblesdorff. It was agreed that the Auſtrians and Pruſſians ſhould aſſault the whole of the enemy at day-break, whilſt his royal highneſs retained poſſeſſion of the camp of Maulde.

"This was done accordingly and had the deſired ſucceſs. The enemy had withdrawn their guns in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, ſeveral killed, and upwards of 100 priſoners taken, with a very inconſiderable loſs. This ſeemed upon every occaſion, the enemy ſeem to have entirely abandoned their deſign; the body which came from Liſle has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing to-day at one of general Clairfayt's poſts, but nothing which had the appearance of a ſerious attack. By the account of deſerters and priſoners, they loſt 4,000 upon the 8th.——General Dampierre is ſaid to have received a wound, of which he is ſince dead.

"The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

"The Auſtrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Pruſſians 700, on the 8th."

SUMMONS OF DUNKIRK.

Letter from captain Clements, commanding a ſquadron of his Britannic majeſty before Dunkirk, to general Paſcal Kerenveyer.

"Sir, "April 24, 1793.

"Having the honour to command a ſquadron of ſhips of war of his Britannic majeſty, deſtined to cruiſe before Dunkirk, and ready to co-operate with the forces that are advancing by land to reduce that town, once ſo flouriſhing, I take the liberty to inform you, that if you have any propoſals to make, to endeavour to check the progreſs of a war which muſt infallibly involve the town and inhabitants of Dunkirk in total ruin and deſtruction, I am ready to receive them, and to enſure inviolability of perſons and property.

"I invite you, Sir, and all the inhabitants of Dunkirk, to take an active conſideration of the laſt reſort which will afford to you and your families from refuſing this conciliatory offer to prevent a further effuſion of blood, and for putting an end to your part to a war ſo deſtructive to the true intereſt of your country.

"I am ſent to offer you the protection of a great and honourable power, until your conſtitution ſhall be eſtabliſhed on a laſting baſis."

"I should not have detained the sailing boat of Trois Galeres, captain Sebastian Charles Renet, but for a French privateer on Friday last taken two English sailing vessels between this place and Dover. I send no orders to the officers of the cutters, I transmitted orders to the officer who commands the latest three of his Britannic majesty at Ostend, to set at liberty captain Renet, and to have sent to Dunkirk with the letter, shewing demand his son in an hostage till he brings me back an answer. I declare on my honour, that when I receive it I shall release the boat of M. C. Renet, and his crew, to go wherever they may choose, and pay him also for his trouble.

"I declare solemnly, on the honour of an English officer, that if any person from Dunkirk will do me the honour to come and treat with me personally, his suite, boat and crew, shall remain sacred, and that they shall have full liberty to return to Dunkirk whenever they think proper.

"I am, Sir, your most
"obedient humble servant,
"JOHN CLEMENTS, senior,
"Commanding the squadron of
"the ships of his Britannic
"majesty, before Dunkirk."

COPY OF THE ANSWER,
Of brigadier-general Kerenveyer, commandant at Dunkirk.

"Sir,

"I have received the letter which you took the trouble to write to me to announce your plans, and the orders with which you are charged. I have only a few words to say in reply, and these are, that neither I, who have the honour to command in Dunkirk, nor any of the inhabitants or citizens, will ever listen to any proposal tending to dishonour the French name. It is useless therefore to lose time in epistolary correspondence, which would become tedious, and be at least illegal. Do me the honour to attack me in a military manner, and I shall have that of answering you—for it is in this manner that discussions ought to be terminated between people of our cloth.

(Signed) "PASCAL KERENVEYER,
"The brigadier-general commandant of the district of Dunkirk."

Some nights ago, as two of the inhabitants of a village near Glasgow were drinking a pot of porter, the discourse chanced to be on the success of the combined armies of Holland, when one of them took up the tankard, and drank "Success to the duke of York and his army." The other immediately drank "Success to Dumourier and his army;" upon which the one assumed the character of the duke of York, the other that of Dumourier. The duke asked his opponent, "was he Dumourier?" to which he answered, "he was." They instantly cleared the room of the furniture, and engaged, each armed with their trusty weapon the fist, and after a smart engagement, Dumourier was obliged to surrender to his royal highness.

WINCHESTER, *July* 8.

An American artist has lately proposed for the public service, a certain discovery in the use of fire-arms, whereby a soldier, without the least hurry or embarrassment, can fire thirty, forty, or more shots, in the space of one minute. If we consider that the prosperity, safety, and even political existence of nations, are suspended on the fate of war; and that after all the manœuvres, toils, and expence of whole campaigns, the party which can kill five for one, in the space of two or three minutes, closest fighting, is morally certain of victory, we may be disposed to consider an experiment of this kind, in a light of some importance. As a subject of curious novelty, it is by no means contemptible.

The author we understand, is prosecuting measures to have this stratagem employed in spreading consternation and havoc among the savages on our frontiers; and, from the specimen we have seen, it may probably have a very powerful effect. The principles of this improvement appear to be simple and original—the number of shots intended to be suddenly fired are to be charged into the gun at once, and fired off at intervals, just sufficient to recover the sight of a new object, with such stops and reserves as may be thought proper.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 25.

It was currently reported in Limerick, just before the sailing of the ship Sally, arrived at Baltimore, that the combined armies had retired from before Conde, and that 600 of the British guards had fell into alliance with the French, who had also made prisoners of two officers of distinction in the Austrian army, and that the brave patriot and valiant general Dampierre had been killed in an engagement with the enemy near Conde.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. ADDISON MURDOCK, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, as speedily as possible, to Mr. GARRARD CALLIS, who is authorized to settle and discharge them, and those who are indebted on bond or otherwise to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Callis, whose discharge will be good against

CLEMENT BROOKE, and
ANTHONY ADDISON, } Executors.

N. B. Those who may have any books or other property in their possession belonging to the estate are requested to return them without delay.

July 10, 1793.

Lots in Bladensburg for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, appointing the subscribers trustees, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of September next,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, with the improvements lying in the town of Bladensburg, numbers nine and ten, late the property of PHILIP MILLER, deceased. Those lots contain near Two Acres of ground, are well enclosed, and the buildings which are good, in pretty good repair. The sale to be on the premises, and to commence at twelve o'clock. The purchaser or purchasers, to give bond with approved security, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue with interest, within two years from the day of sale. The creditors of Philip Miller, deceased, are desired to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 10th of September next.

BENJAMIN LOWNDES, Trustee.

Bladensburg, July 17, 1793.

I WILL hire my SCHOONER to a careful industrious man, on shares; she carries 1200 bushels of wheat, or about fourteen cord of wood. There are about sixty cord of wood lying at a good landing on my plantation, which any person hiring the schooner may have at a moderate price.

JAMES CARROLL.

Haylands, 10th July, 1793.

LOST on the 10th June last, a red leather POCKET BOOK, on the road from Nottingham to the cool springs, with a certificate in it, No. 47, dated 18th June, 1781, for £. 109 4 6, granted to ATHANASIOUS FORD, for the use of Christopher Court and Co. and many other papers of value to none but the owner. Any person finding the same, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be duly satisfied by

JOHN SMITH, Patuxent.

St. Mary's county, 10th July, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to FRANCIS SHEPHARD, of Charles county; the other says his name is MOSES, and that he belongs to WILLIAM RUNNER, of Frederick county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay their fees and other expences and take them away, or they will be sold according to law, by

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, July 17, 1793.

MULES.

THE subscriber has engaged a number of Mules of gentlemen in Charles county, by the 1st of September next, and proposes extending this orders, provided further application is made. Likely two year olds will come from 60 to 65, and one year olds from 40 to 45 dollars. Little need be said to recommend those valuable animals, their hardiness and longevity must give them a decided preference to horses for the cultivation of light sandy soils. Letters of application, left with Mr. Simpson, residing with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq. by the 25th of July, with directions to whom the mules be delivered, in Annapolis, will be attended to. One or two elegant full blooded young stud horses will be received in payment.

ASHBEL WELLES.

Doughoregan Manor, Elk-Ridge, 28th June, 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
That celebrated little book, intitled,

SURE and CERTAIN METHODS of attaining a long and healthy life;

Written by *Lewis Cornaro*, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, with a recommendation by the late *Joseph Addison* (author of the Spectator) in the following words:

Cornaro was of an infirm constitution till about forty, when he steadily persisting in the course of life recommended in this book, he recovered a perfect state of health, insomuch, that at four score he published this work. He lived to give a third or fourth edition of it, and after having passed his hundredth year died without pain or agony, like one who falls asleep. The treatise I mention has been taken notice of by several eminent authors, and is written with such a spirit of cheerfulness, religion, and good sense, as are the natural concomitants of temperance and sobriety.—"The mixture of the old man in it is rather a recommendation to it than a discredit."

N. B. The London edition of this very entertaining and valuable book has sold for 6s. The American edition, on a fair paper and large type, neatly bound and lettered, 1/3 each.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 5th day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NICHOLAS MATTHEWS, and says he was manumitted by Mr. JOSEPH COWMAN, of Anne-Arundel county, has since lived with a Mr. JOHN NORMAN, in the Swamp; he is about 43 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has clothing as cabrig shirt and trousers, a petticoat coat, and calico jacket. His master, if any, is desired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNTT, Sheriff of Calvert county.

July 12, 1793.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL WORK,
Intitled

THE MONTHLY MIRROR, OF MARYLAND LITERATURE.

I. THIS shall contain a regular variety of entertaining and improving subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in arts and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion, Philosophy, Laws, Politics*, and *Divinity*, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—*plays—poetry—marriages—deaths*, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum, others who purchase will have to pay *Three Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or a *Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month. Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risque and expence.

Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the Federal Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	A magnificent dwelling house, with a cash ditto,	50,000	50,000
1	ditto	25,000, & cash 25,000, are	50,000
1	ditto	15,000, & cash 15,000, are	30,000
1	ditto	10,000, & cash 10,000, are	20,000
1	ditto	5,000, & cash 5,000, are	10,000
1	ditto	5,000, & cash 5,000, are	10,000
1	Cash prize of		5,000
2	ditto	2,500 each,	5,000
10	ditto	1,000,	10,000
10	ditto	500,	5,000
100	ditto	100,	10,000
200	ditto	50,	10,000
400	ditto	25,	10,000
1,000	ditto	20,	20,000
15,000	ditto	10,	150,000
16,739 Prizes,			
33,261 Blanks,			
50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are			400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington. Two beautiful designs are already elected for the entire fronts of two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel lottery.

N. B. The tickets in the lottery, No. II. are delevered all after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Chaptico, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first of October next.

1st. MR. JOHN [illegible], St. Clement's Bay.
2d. Mr. [illegible], St. Mary's county, Chaptico Forest.
3d. Mr. Anthony Aleire, St. Mary's county, Chaptico Forest.
4th. Mr. William Knott, near Chaptico, Maryland.
5th. Mr. Charles Llewellin, St. Mary's county.
6th. Mr. John M. Williams, St. Mary's county, Clement's Bay.
7th. Doctr. James Jordan, Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
8th. Francis Hamersley, Esq. Chaptico. 2

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, Post-master.

THE debtors to Messrs. TASCOTTICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Messrs. CRADOCK and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793. 2

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the 14th instant, a bright bay HORSE, full fifteen hands high, marked with a star in his forehead, and white on one or both hind feet, trots and gallops, his carriage uncommonly noble, and has been accustomed to run in a carriage. Whoever will return the said horse, shall receive the above sum, from

LUCY CRABB.

Anne-Arundel county. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of JOHN DEW, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully authenticated, by the last day of September next at farthest, that they may be settled and paid. All those who do not attend to this notice may depend that their claims thereafter will be excluded, and no notice taken of them, by

ELIZABETH DEW, Administratrix.

Calvert county, July 10, 1793. 2

LOTTERY.

P. FITZHUGH presents his compliments to those friends to whom was committed the disposal of his lottery tickets, and will be much obliged by their notifying to him as early as possible their respective successes in the sale of them; he has already had returns sufficient to warrant him in saying that the lottery will certainly be drawn in the course of the ensuing fall, and he will thank those gentlemen who may not be able to dispose of all the tickets in their possession by the first day of September, for returning immediately after such as may be then unsold.

July 6, 1793. 3X

Baltimore, July 1, 1793.

THE subscribers purpose opening in this town, should sufficient encouragement offer for that purpose, a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The advantages arising from such an institution, to the public, are too obvious and well understood to make much recommendation on the subject in this way necessary, to induce a discerning, enlightened public, to patronize it. Let it suffice to say, that of all methods generally used for communicating knowledge, this is the easiest, most advantageous, and least expensive to the generality of readers. This library is principally collected already, and will consist of 3500 volumes, judiciously chosen, in the different branches of religious, entertaining, and polite literature, and shall be augmented from time to time, by such new publications, and other works, as may be found agreeable to the taste, and will add to the entertainment of the patrons thereof.

E. VALLETTE and Co.

N. B. Subscriptions for the above LIBRARY, taken in at the printing-office, Annapolis.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messrs. WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. Benjamin Gaither with a list of balances, and copies of each person's accounts, who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but, by contrary so his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents without the least distinction, after the 1st day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

SCHEME

OF

WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.

LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of	320 acres of woodland lying on Beaver's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	£. 775	10 0
2,	1 ditto of	320 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the water, about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0 0
3,	1 ditto of	200 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200	0 0
4,	1 ditto of	100 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto,	100	0 0
5,	1 ditto of	100 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto,	100	0 0
6,	1 ditto of	100 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto,	100	0 0
7,	1 ditto of	100 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto,	100	0 0
	1 ditto of	100 dollars cash,	37	10 0
21	ditto of	3 ditto each ditto,	63	0 0
145	ditto of	3 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles,	435	0 0
	First drawn blank,		1	0 0
173	Prizes,		£. 2250	0 0
577	Blanks.			
750	Tickets, at £. 3 each,		£. 2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Trueman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Bennett's; James Scott-Allen, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Graham, Peter Attwood, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunter, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants in Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Beaver's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the lands. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 2

John Randall

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers. 4

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for Sale at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"*Be it enacted*, That any foreigner may by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: *Provided*, That no foreigner shall, by virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE Commissioners of the federal buildings intend to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. James Hoban, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILES FOLLY, lying on the head of Patuxent river, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with the improvements, the land is good and very well timbered; sixty acres of it, at 2l. 10s. each, [illegible] with a small expence be made a valuable plantation. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, he executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY SLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 30 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 5s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £1000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre		£. 2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780	0 0
4 to 17,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,		100	0 0
	1 ditto,		50	0 0
	1 ditto,		40	0 0
	647 ditto, of 40s. each,		1294	0 0
			£. 7000	

667 Prizes.
3333 Blanks.

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Oden, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Fitz, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in the City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land; and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a negro woman named VICK and her child named LIZ, and by they belong to Edward Stonestreet, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county. They are hereby requested to pay their goal fees and other charges and take them away, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, June 23, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and GREEN.